

SPORTS

SOVIET GYMNASTS IN PEKING

Yuri Balabanov, Alexander Timofeev, Stepan Merisnikov, Alexei Tikhonchik, Vera Kolesnikova, Yelena Shchelunova, Tatyana Frolova and Albina Shchennikova, of the USSR, will attend an international gymnastics competition in Peking on April 20-28. The event will include the obligatory and free programmes.

China has developed into a most formidable rival. Significantly, at the last world championship in Budapest in October 1973, China's men won the team event 0.1 points ahead of the USSR.

Doubtless, the forthcoming event will figure prominently in preparations for the Los Angeles Olympics.

The national championship is drawing to a close in Donetsk. The top allrounders and teams are already known (this year they were composed of members of sports clubs).

Vladimir Artyomov, from Vladimir, won his first title. In late March he and Yuri Korolyov shared first place at the international "Moscow News"-84 Tournament.

Second-placed Mikhail Korotkin, from Moscow, won his first title in the above tournament. Korotkin placed third.

The Soviet gymnasts now in Peking did well in Donetsk and, bearing their departure in line from a previous record, changes could be made in the men's and women's prize-winner lists.

Natalya Ilyenko, from Alma-Ata, also captured her first ever all-round title. Olga Mostepanova ran up to her, coating victory literally in the last minutes of the protracted event. Irina Barakanova, from Tashkent, a fast improving gymnast and a favourite with the crowd, placed third.

The Dynamo team (Balabanov, Artyomov, Korotkin, Timofeev, Baranov, and Miller) won the men's team event, and the Armed Forces team of Bichirvov, Shishunova, Barakanova, Ivanova, Kharisova and Martynenko won the women's event.

Now the gymnasts will compete in the individual events and then the time will come to sum up this grand event, which attracted 144 entrants.



The winning teams' leaders, Valentia Popova of the USSR, and Jacques Secrétin of France, in action.



SPECTACLE OF SMALL RACKETS

No records are registered in table tennis, but the 14th European championship now under way in Moscow aroused unshared interest among the press. A record 220 Soviet and 160 foreign correspondents from 25 European, Asian, African and American nations are accredited at its press centre. The participants justify this interest from the press and the numerous viewers by showing keen competition. This is a gripping tournament.

The USSR won its fifth women's title, Valentina Popova, Marina Antonova, Antia Zakharova and Fyura Bulelova beat Yugoslavia 3-0 in the final. Last year champions, Hungary, placed third.

The winning team leader, Valentina Popova from Baku, said that winning a team tournament requires a well-balanced team, which was exactly the case with the Soviet side.

The four-hour men's final between France and Poland were charged with high drama. The more experienced French team featuring masters like 35-year-old European ex-champion, Jacques Secrétin, and 29-year-old, Patrick Brocheau, ultimately won through, 5-3. Sweden placed third.

The USSR came in sixth, moving up three places compared with the previous championship.

Individual competition is now afoot. The championship winds up on April 22.

Test game lost

In their dress rehearsal for the Olympic football tournament crucial elimination game with Hungary, the USSR lost to visiting Czechoslovakia 0-1 in Sochi, through a goalless draw would have been a more logical outcome — as the game was fairly uneventful. Though, occasionally there was some last attacking work it never ended by attempts to shoot a goal. The guests scored the only goal of the match from a penalty in the first half.

The passes end shots at the goal were very inaccurate.

Significantly, the visiting team looked much more self-confident, both in possession of the ball and without it. The only promising showings in the Soviet team were made by Pudyshov and Litovchenko, who looked for openings, but were let down by their partners.

Hopefully, the Soviet coaches and players will learn the right lesson from this game before their match with Hungary.

Genady LEONOV

End of season for winter swimmers

This photo was taken during the traditional "Russian Winter Send-Off" festival, which rounds off the winter swimming season for lovers of "breasting the ice" in the Leningrad and Leningrad districts of Moscow. Last Sunday, they and their families went to the Istra Reservoir outside Moscow to take a final dip in the icy water.

The club of "walrus" (as these lovers of winter swimming are called in Russian) has been operating for fifteen years under the guidance of the Federation for Winter Swimming of the Leningrad District of Moscow. 70-year-old Zinaida Duhkina, a pensioner, has enjoyed perfect health ever since she began swimming each winter in 1960. And Mikhail Serbinov, the father of seven-year-old Gen, had the following comment:

Several years ago, doctors detected signs of tuberculosis in my son. We began to toughen up our boy and came to the club. Now he is absolutely healthy, and swims with me all year round in any weather.

Even though winter is over, the members of the "walrus" club will continue with swimming while



putting greater emphasis on running and aerobics. Yevgeniya CHAYOVSKAYA

The last of the ice. Photo by Alexander Shteyn

GDR Olympic Committee's concern

Profound concern is over the situation which has developed over the preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. It has been expressed by the German Democratic Republic Olympic Committee in a letter addressed to the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee in Los Angeles. The letter was signed by the GDR Olympic Committee President, Manfred Ewald, and addressed to the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, Peter Ueberroth. The letter stated that the GDR Olympic Committee is deeply concerned about the situation in Los Angeles, particularly the lack of security and the potential for violence during the Games. It requested that the LAOOC take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the athletes and the smooth running of the Games.

At the 87th session of the IOC in Sarajevo, the American Olympic Committee declared that it would be willing to accept the Olympic Charter, which was adopted by the IOC in 1964. The American Olympic Committee also declared that it would be willing to accept the Olympic Charter, which was adopted by the IOC in 1964. The American Olympic Committee also declared that it would be willing to accept the Olympic Charter, which was adopted by the IOC in 1964.

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K. Chernenko meets Mauno Koivisto

The beneficial development of cooperation between the USSR and Finland against a background of growing world tension convincingly proves the viability of the policy of the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, as well as the importance of the steady implementation of the clauses of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This was stressed during the meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto, who is in the Soviet Union for a holiday at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Konstantin Chernenko noted that the Soviet leadership will continue to pay special attention to consolidating friendly relations with Finland. There is ample room for developing relations between the USSR and Finland along the path of strong friendship, mutual trust and all-round cooperation to the mutual benefit of the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

AFTER THE FLIGHT

I look forward with impatience to going home and to meeting my parents. They are awaiting for us in India. My friends will be witnesses of the great and joyous holiday of Indo-Soviet friendship.

Thus spoke Rakesh Sharma the first Indian cosmonaut. "The Odyssey of the heroes of space continues here on Earth. I talked to Sharmat at a reception at the Indian Embassy in Moscow given in honour of the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts. During the luncheon, Ambassador S. Nuri Hasan presented Ambassador Vladimir Kotelnikov, Chairman of the Intercoms Council, with a gift from the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi—a model of our planet with a spaceship soaring above it.

But at the same time, Rakesh Sharma continued, I feel sad at having to leave the Soviet Union. During the two years that I have lived here, I have been able to pick up a certain amount of Russian, and this has helped me to get to know better the Soviet people—a great people, warm-hearted and hospitable. The memory of the Soviet people will be with me forever.

(Continued on page 2)



Rakesh Sharma, the first Indian cosmonaut (centre right) and his back-up Ravish Mehra meeting students at the Palace of the Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow. Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

FILMS FROM THREE CONTINENTS

The 8th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which is to open on May 23 in the Uzbek capital Tashkent, was the subject of discussion at a press conference held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry press centre.

Statistics show that this festival, which takes place every other year, enjoys a growing authority to the world of cinema. This year, more than eighty countries have announced their intention of taking part in the festival.

As in previous years a film market will be held as part of the festival. Negotiations will be continued on joint film projects.

(Continued on page 2)

Diplomats are briefed on our school reform

As of January 1, 1983, there were 113 persons with a higher and 745 with a secondary education per every thousand of the working adult population in this country.

The USSR has achieved the following all-important goals: equal education to terms of quality and quantity for all men and women, nations and nationalities of the land. The education gap between urban and rural inhabitants has been narrowed.

The forthcoming reform is by no means to be considered as a fundamental reorganization of the Soviet school system, which continues successfully to carry out its noble function. It is rather aimed at perfecting the training received at school towards future requirements and at introducing a novel, broader and more balanced approach to education and upbringing.

There was widespread discussion of the draft reform, involving some 120,000,000 people.

The government is setting aside 11,000 million roubles towards the reform, 3,500 million of which will go to annual rises in salaries for teaching personnel.

These figures were cited at a meeting between the heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR and USSR Education Minister Mikhail Prokofiev, arranged by the Protocol Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Prokofiev described the

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO ON THE CPSU PROGRAMME

The draft of a new edition of the Programme of the CPSU is being prepared in line with the decision of the 26th Party Congress. The Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been entrusted with this task, is headed by Konstantin Chernenko. Speaking recently at a meeting of the Commission, he dwelled on the key problems related to the character and content of the new edition of Programme.

Party documents in recent years have drawn the fundamentally important conclusion that we are at the beginning of a historically long period — the stage of developed socialism. This determines the substance of the current and long-term objectives of the Party and the Soviet people. In the present-day conditions our Programme must be a programme of perfecting developed socialism, in line with which the gradual advance to communism takes place, said Konstantin Chernenko.

The Programme will characterize developed socialism in a realistic and well-balanced way. It will record our achievements and advantages, and the vast possibilities which socialism opens up at the new historic stage. At the same time, it will show the complex problems facing our society. In other words, we proceed from the existing realities, from what has been proven by social practice.

The Programme will clearly outline the prospects and the final goals towards which we are aspiring. The main stress must be laid on the historically foreseeable future and on the goals that are attainable for the present generations.

The Programme must orient us towards great work, requiring much strain on further perfecting socialism, that in turn is a search for specific ways of solving the multifaceted and complex problems generated by our very life—problems, which, by their character and origin, belong naturally to specific stages in the first phase of the communist formation. In the course of this work our society and our people will reach ever new heights on the way to communism.

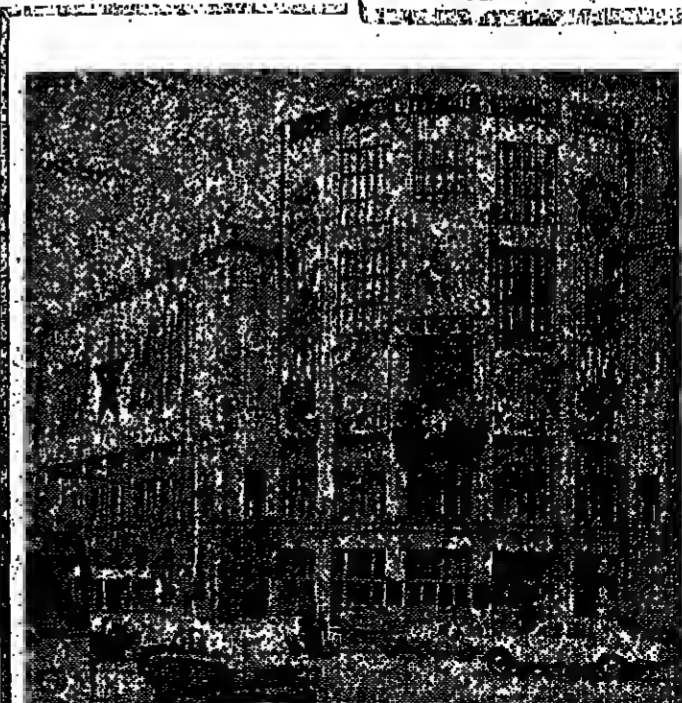
The Programme will express our selfless devotion to the cause of peace and our desire—jointly with other fraternal parties of the socialist community—to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, Konstantin Chernenko emphasized.

35 YEARS OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

War veteran and worker Turdibol Takiyev from Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan, launched a peace appeal on his own initiative and began to collect signatures to it from among the residents of the city.

(Continued on page 2)

MOSCOW SIGNS



Getting ready to celebrate the May 1 holiday, Muscovites decorate the streets of their city. This photo shows the Central Telegraph building in Gorky Street.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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The traditional spring peace marches have started all over West Germany. Several hundred events of various kinds are expected, including demonstrations, mass rallies, and token blockades of US and NATO military installations.

In the photo a token blockade of a US military installation under attack.

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(Continued on page 2)

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THE WORLD

CIA BEHIND BOMB BLUST IN ANGOLA

Lusaka. Mass rallies and meetings have been organized by the working people in Cuba in protest at a report from Angola of a new crime committed by UNITA bandits who blew up an 11-storey building in the town of Huambo containing Cuban workers, teachers and doctors. The explosion killed 14 Cubans and ten Angolans, among them women and children.

The "Granma" paper stresses that this act of sabotage was clearly masterminded by the CIA.

Lusaka. The CIA and South Africa's intelligence services are behind the bomb blast in Huambo. Such is the general belief current here in view of a secret agreement between the Reagan administration and the South African Government on joint action to destabilize the situation in Angola, which came to light recently. According to "The Observer" newspaper, it was concluded late last year at a secret meeting between a special US representative and emissaries at South Africa's military command and intelligence as well as UNITA ring-leaders and an adviser at the Israeli military mission in Tel Aviv.

"The Observer" states that the Washington envoy instructed the UNITA and other counter-revolutionary groupings to intensify their armed action and economic sabotage, promising them more arms and financial aid, as well as support from South African regular army units.



What a wonderful feeling (saga) for our missile! Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

SPEECH BY BABRAK KARMAL

Kabul. The April Revolution represents a new departure in the many centuries old history of Afghanistan. A new social and political system has been set up in the country. This was stressed by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, in his address at an official meeting marking the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution.

Karmal stressed that the fraternal international alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries guarantees the defence of the gains of the April Revolution, and the preservation of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. As an active member of the non-alignment movement, the DRA supported and continues to support all peoples struggling for freedom and independent development, against imperialism and colonialism.

The DRA considers as useful the efforts by Diego Cardenas, the personal representative of the UN Secretary-General, aimed at seeking the way to a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. B. Karmal voiced the hope that the next round of the talks in Geneva will yield tangible results. It should be noted, he said, that the search for settlement would have been considerably speeded up had the parties concerned agreed to hold direct talks.

The DRA, said Karmal, firmly opposes the policy of the imperialist forces, led by the USA, that is aimed at aggravation of international tension.

ISRAEL ARMS SOMOZA MEN

Tel Aviv. Israel is actively helping the USA to supply the CIA-led Nicaraguan contras with weapons and ammunition, claimed an Israeli Knesset opposition deputy, stating that an agreement had been concluded to this effect as early as 1982.

Israeli gun-runners have a long history of links with the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, who consist mainly of former Somoza men. Israeli Arava planes were used to carry out mass bombing attacks on the civilian population of Managua, Matagalpa and other cities. Israeli deliveries have again spiralled recently owing to tough US congressional opposition to the Reagan administration plans to increase funding for the bandit groups.

PURPOSE OF REAGAN'S VISIT TO CHINA

Washington. According to the American press, Reagan's visit to China is linked to the United States' intention of solving a number of outstanding political and economic problems in its relations with that country.

By making use of Peking's line in South East Asia, Washington seeks to draw China more actively into the United States-Japan-South Korea military triangle. It is knocking together in the Far East.

New government for Lebanon

Beirut. The Lebanese President Amine Gemayel has asked the former Prime Minister and prominent political leader Rached Karame, to form a new government. To date R. Karame has stood at the head of nine Lebanese governments. He was one of the founding fathers of the National Salvation Front of Lebanon which unites the patriotic forces opposed to the Israeli occupation and stands for the implementation of sweeping social and political reforms.

After the flight

(Continued from page 1)

people and at my friends, the Soviet cosmonauts, will always warm my heart.

What are my plans? I will go back to my previous job as a test pilot. My knowledge and experience of the conquest of space may also come in handy. But this is a question which will be decided later on, said Rached Shermar.

I asked Yuri Mylnychev, commander of the Soviet-Libyan expedition, and Georgi Guechko, member of the standby crew which included the Libyans, to express their impressions at Sharmar.

G. Guechko: During the training period on the Red Sea coast, Rached Sharmar was in command. He is capable, modest and good-natured. In character he reminds me of my Yuri Gagarin.

Yu. Mylnychev: Rached Sharmar and Ravish Malhotra, in my view, embody the very best features of the human people. Visualized our crew — first the three of us and later the six of us in orbit in outer space — as representing a model of the relations between the Soviet and Indian peoples relations at trust, friendship and readiness to come to each other's aid.

Igor DANILIN

ABC television notes in its connection that during his talks with the Chinese leaders, Reagan will discuss the need for cooperation in counter-revolution against the USSR. CBS television in turn stressed that Reagan, speaking about the need for Sino-American cooperation, made it quite clear that such relations must have an anti-Soviet bias.

FILMS FROM THREE CONTINENTS

(Continued from page 1)

There are many such projects in the offing. India, as always, features prominently among the Soviet Union's permanent partners in this field. In the interval between festivals, the two countries exchange one or two films. During the festival, they will premiere "Legend of Love" and hold talks on a future co-production, "Coraline's Story".

Plans for the first ever Soviet-Japanese co-production, "The Shattered Wall", will also be discussed. Previously the two countries limited their cooperation to production and screen-work. Cooperation continues with the film makers of Afghanistan, Mexico, Kampuchea, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Another regular feature of the festival is the discussion of the role of cinema in modern life.

For the first time, the festival programme will include a retrospective showing of films made by famous directors from the three continents — Mikhail Sean, from India, Karel Zeman, from Japan, and Nelson Pereira dos Santos, from Brazil.

The first ever entries for the festival have been received from the Ivory Coast and African National Congress.

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Larisa SEMLETSKAYA

35 years of struggle for peace

(Continued from page 1)

In just one year he collected 32,000 signatures. His home-made logbook of the signatures, nearly half a metre in size, was displayed at Moscow press conference recently by Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Yuri Zhukov. The conference was held to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Paris Peace Congress of the Peasants of Peace.

Our committee was set up after this congress which took place in Paris and Prague in 1948. Today, on 10 April, 1983, our committee has a network of 100 peace committees in the republics, territories and regions (150 altogether) and many of the arts are among the members. Several committees are working with specific nations and also affiliated to it. A recent addition is a committee for contacts with religious circles.

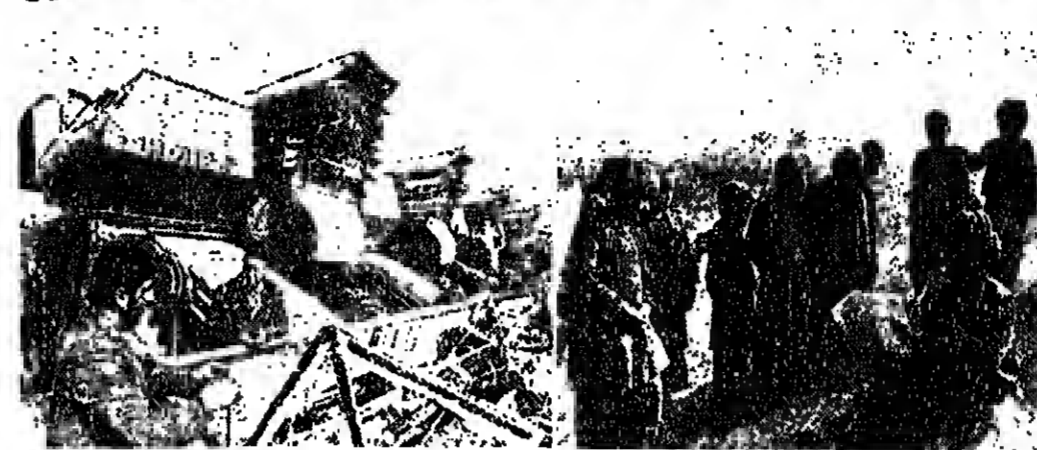
Our chief goal is to mobilize public opinion on the struggle against the threat of war and against the "peaceful" policy pursued by the USSR. Our effort is part of the world campaign for disarmament proclaimed by the UN.

Directive No. 138 is yet another indication of Washington's desire to dictate its terms to sovereign nations, to engage in every kind of terrorism and in crude tampering with the generally recognized norms of international law.

Significant, too, is the timing of Reagan's signing of the document. His Central American policy and especially the crude

THE WORLD

SIX YEARS OF CREATION AND STRUGGLE



Soviet Niva combine harvesters have arrived at Phil Hamri, one of the new machines and tractor station built in Afghanistan with help from the Soviet Union. A teacher from the Afghan village of Chor tells his pupils about the history of their country.

The results of the economic activities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the six years since the April Revolution have been published in Kabul.

National income has increased by 6.3 per cent, and production of the GNP by six per cent. The head of the Afghan Government Sultan Ali Roshni has described these figures as "testimony of the country's genuine development".

Changes have affected all spheres of life in Afghan society. The main achievement is the elimination of the foundations of feudal and semi-

feudal relations. As a result of the land and water reform, more than 300,000 peasants have become owners of plots of land of their own for the first time.

The Provisional Constitution ensures for all Muslims freedom to practise their religion.

The successes of the Afghan people in the construction of a new life would be even more impressive if they were not hindered by the international reactionaries, with the United States at their head, who have unleashed an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Pol Pot gangsters and other Khmer reactionaries must serve as a severe lesson to all those who are out to reverse the development of events in the country, and to restore the genocidal regime, he noted.

Dolliciously aggravating the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border, Kampuchea's enemies are seeking to impede peaceful settlement of problems in relations between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN nations. These intrigues go against the interests of the peoples of the region who want peace and stability, said Chea Sim. The

Contrary to the interests of the peoples of Indochina

Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army vigilantly guards the sacred frontiers at its Motherland and is ready to repulse all those who attempt to encroach on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, declared Chea Sim, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The crushing blows which the republic's armed forces and Vietnamese volunteers have dealt to

only way to solve all controversial issues and to achieve peace in South-East Asia is by constructive dialogue on the basis of complete equality and mutual respect for interests for which the comrades of Indochina have called more than once.

Pretoria's desire for peace hypocritical

Addis Ababa. The South African apartheid regime intends to continue its repressive policy and also to pursue its imperialist and aggression with regard to neighbouring states, a press conference in Addis Ababa was told by A. Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa. The hypocrisy of declarations made by the regime that it desires a live in peace with its neighbours, was revealed once again when a military budget was submitted to the South African parliament providing for another substantial rise in expenditure on the army and police.

The so-called "peace" agreement which the South African regime is thrusting upon neighbouring countries, Nzo warned, is aimed at protecting the system of apartheid and against the alternative of the tactics of national liberation in the south of Africa, led by the African National Congress and SWAPO.

The American elections and what they cost

Washington. A race at "moneybags" is how the presidential election campaign is dubbed in the USA. The acrobacy of the description has been confirmed yet again by a report released by the Federal commission on elections which estimates the contenders for the presidency in terms of their dollar "value".

According to the report, the Republican candidate and contenders for the Democratic Party candidates had collected 30.1 million dollars by late 1982, i.e. before the beginning of the major election battles, and they spent 27.2 million dollars. The Democrats are led by former US Vice-President W. Mondale who spent 9.4 million dollars on fighting his rivals. His main opponent Sena-

tor G. Hark spent almost 2 million dollars.

The Republican candidate Reagan had spent a total of 1.5 million dollars by late 1982 since the White House incumbent has no serious rivals in his own party.

But all this is but a drop in the ocean of the huge election expenses which are planned by the presidential contenders.

According to CBS, the national Republican Convention will cost about 6 million dollars, and the presidential elections over 40 million dollars. All in all, CBS stresses, Reagan will be the first American president to have spent over 100 million dollars on his election campaign. As for the Democrats, they are also trying to increase their funds in every way they can.

MEMORIAL TO GANGSTERISM

Washington. The national town planning commission here has approved plans for the construction of yet another memorial. This time the Reagan administration wants to honour the memory of all those who have served in the Navy.

There is nothing accidental about the White House recalling the exploits of the Navy. According to the Brookings Institution, as at 1970 the naval forces were used in 117 out of 215 cases when the USA solved world problems by pressure,

blackmail and aggression. The most recent page in the chronicle of the bloody atrocities perpetrated by the American "policemen of the sea" was "written" off the coast of Laos-suffering Lebanon by 30 warships.

The administration is showing "concern" not only for the past but also for the future of the Navy, regarding it as a major instrument of foreign policy. It plans to increase the number of warships to at least 600 by 1990.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SOUTH KOREA: PUNITIVE TROOPS TRAINED

Hardly had Team Spirit-84, the American-South Korean war games, ended with 200,000 people taking part, when another alarm signal was sounded in the American and South Korean barracks, writes Yevgeniy Ouchinnikov, PRAVDA's political observer. This time, in place of an imaginary enemy from abroad, the regime in Seoul and its minions from overseas the Atlantic are openly rehearsing punitive actions against the internal enemy. During the Miligon-84 manoeuvres, the South Korean army and police are practising intervention with American troops in combat against so-called terrorists.

The Miligon-84 manoeuvres have begun against the background of an outbreak of another wave of student unrest in South Korea, the author notes.

In Seoul and Washington they remember that it was student disturbances that set off the chain of events as a result of which Syngman Rhee was overthrown in the 80s, and Park Chung Hee in the 80s.

A 'DOCTRINE' FOR PIRACY

Commenting on Directive No. 138 on "the fight against terrorism", signed by President Reagan, IZVESTIA's political observer V. Melnyev writes:

The actions already taken in this direction by ruling circles in the USA show the degree to which their policy threatens the world. They encouraged the Israeli military to carry out a large-scale invasion of Lebanon, and then sent the United States Navy to the shores of Lebanon in a direct Beirut and its environs, and to bomb other parts of the country. They arm and arm counter-revolutionary gangs against the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They hatch plans for the use of military force in the Gulf region. They resort to military provocation against Libya. They are expanding their direct involvement in the affairs of the countries of Central America and they threaten Cuba.

Having launched a campaign against the elementary norms of international law, and by advancing the notorious "doctrine" of piracy disguised as a "struggle against terrorism", the ruling circles of the United States of America could well bring mankind to the brink of an abyss, the author stresses.

THE RED CARNATIONS ARE BLOOMING

There are people today who maintain that the red carnation—the symbol of the Portuguese Revolution of 1974—have faded, that the game, perhaps, was not worth the candle, says retired general Vasco Gonçalves, former Prime Minister of Portugal, in an interview published in SOVIETSKAYA MOSKVA. Many gins, it is alleged, have been eliminated, and what remains is being ruthlessly choked. Such remarks are being circulated by those who are trying to discredit and to demobilize the popular masses. I want to stress that our carnations are now blossoming, not only in the parks and gardens of Lisbon. They are alive in the hearts of millions of ordinary people. Speaking about the foreign policy of the present government, Vasco Gonçalves says: I cannot but be amazed at the close military cooperation between our authorities and Washington and NATO. The foreign military are gaining access with growing ease to Portuguese territory.

And yet, I have no doubt that the future of Portugal, despite the pressure from outside, depends on one hundred per cent on the united action of our democratic forces, and the people's determination is light in the end, the general stresses.

WEREWOLVES FROM THE DUSH

This is how TASS's political observer S. Kulikov describes, in an article he contributed to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, the UNITA gangs who are in the pay of the Soviet African and American special services. Fostered by BIDS, the Russian secret police, and then rebuffed by the American Central Intelligence Agency, UNITA, the author notes, was born as a strictly tribal organization relying on the leaders of the Ovimbundu tribe, a people inhabiting the South-Eastern parts of Angola. Janos Savimbi himself, who traces his genealogy back to the traditional tribal leaders—witch doctors, sorcerers and rain diviners—stresses feelings of tribal solidarity in his work with the masses even though he studied in Europe acquiring the title of doctor of medical and political sciences. But his European education was not to help him find supporters for long. Over the past few months, Kulikov writes, the socio-political physiology of UNITA has changed, and it has become a sort of gutter for all those rejected by the people's power and deprived of their illegal gain and political privileges. Today, it is closer rather than ethnic interests that unite under J. Savimbi's black banners Angolan counter-revolutionaries, separatists, former landowners, traders, black-marketeers, warlords and even criminals.

VIEWPOINT

Oleg SVETLAKOV

STATE TERRORISM LEGALIZED

President Reagan has signed national security directive No. 138 calling for preventive strikes as well as raids against terrorists abroad. It also permits the use of special FBI and CIA armed groups and army units. 26 Federal departments were asked for their recommendations on the implementation of this "new policy".

The White House is going to ask Congress to give the directive the status of a legal act. The "Los Angeles Times" recalls in this connection an appeal by State Secretary, George Shultz, that active defensive action be taken against terrorism.

The paper, however, was inaccurate in dubbing the directive a "new policy". Washington

used to charge Cuban leaders with "terrorism" and the CIA used this pretext to send marauding killers to Havana. The present administration accuses the Sandinista Government of "assailing terrorism"—and has unleashed a campaign of terror against the Nicaraguan people. The mining of Nicaragua's coastal waters is yet another instance of state terrorism which Washington has been practising for decades. In a wide contest the USA took sides five years ago to increase the scope of large-scale international terrorism by launching the notorious "rapid deployment force", special armed units designed for operation chiefly in developing nations in the event that domestic

developments in these countries posed, in Washington's view, a "threat to US vital interests". The force was used for the first time last October to topple the Popular Government in Grenada.

There are, however, novel aspects about the signing of directive No. 138. In the first place, it amounts to admission by the president himself that the FBI is conducting active operations abroad even though this is prohibited by law. From now on the USA will engage in terrorist acts on foreign soil with redoubled effort.

Significant, too, is the timing of Reagan's signing of the document. His Central American policy and especially the crude

interference in Nicaraguan affairs meet with growing criticism. International observers are expressing concern that Reagan might try for a "small victorious military campaign" abroad in the run-up to the November elections to create the semblance of a "strong president" advancing US interests.

It is fairly clear that America's real interest would not be advanced by escalation of world tension or actions which might plunge the country into a "new Vietnam". It is no accident that for the first time in US history — a group of Senators used their powers to demand the assignment of a special prosecutor to investigate whether the administration has breached the law on nationally (Incidentally, violation of this law is punishable by up to three years in prison, while presidential candidates, lesser lackeys, raised the issue of Reagan's impeachment).

Directive No. 138 is yet another indication of Washington's desire to dictate its terms to sovereign nations, to engage in every kind of terrorism and in crude tampering with the generally recognized norms of international law.

OF INTEREST

Kangaroo shoes

"Kangaroo shoes", with which one can make pretty big leaps, is a new form of entertainment in Belgium.

The whole secret is that strong springs are built in the soles.

Rose without thorns

A rose without thorns created a sensation at a flower fair in Frankfurt am Main. West Germany. It took 200 attempts to develop it over a period of twenty years.

HOME NEWS

WHEN SHOULD CHILDREN START SCHOOL?

In view of the reform of the general education and vocational training in the country, it is proposed that children should begin going to school from the age of six, rather than of seven as is now the case. The transition will be gradual, taking place over several years starting in 1985. For the past three years many schools have been experimenting with setting up special "zero" classes for six-year-olds.

Our photos are of a "zero" class of School No. 319 in Moscow. Special play rooms have been organized at each school. The children are not asked to perform in front of the blackboard, nor do they receive any marks. The lesson which lasts for thirty-five minutes of forty-five minutes, takes the form of games. The Institute for Schools at

the Russian Federation Education Ministry has devised a special curriculum which includes reading, Russian, maths and handicrafts, while teachers take such classes as are tailored at special seminars at a teachers' training college. Most of the children who attend "zero" classes read fairly fluently by the time they are seven, and they are also capable of independent discussion.

Preparations for starting school at six have been underway in this country for a long time.

Our educationalists have studied the experience of such countries as Austria, Hungary, France, West Germany and others, as well as pre-school establishments and different



types of preparatory classes at home.

They have also taken into account research by psychologists, methodists, physiologists, and doctors who believe six is the optimum age at which to start school. The teachers in charge of "zero" classes say that education starting at six has a favourable effect on children's health. By this age it is considered that a child is both psychologically and physically ready to start school. Today, there are more than one million six-year-olds attending "zero" classes in the country.

FERRY HARBOUR IN THE FAR EAST

The structures of the ferry bridge of the second section of the sea ferry Vainio-Kholmok are not unlike a steel vessel over the Kholmok seaport. Freight trains arriving on Sakhalin Island from the mainland will roll from ship holds in store by track laid there.

At present seven powerful icebreaker motor ships cruise across the Tatar Straits, meeting in Kholmok. When the second section of the ferry comes into service in 1985, two ferry boats could be introduced there at once.

The construction of the support of the second section of the ferry has entered its final stage. Siles for laying track are being prepared on shore and industrial zones are taking shape. With the construction of the second section of the ferry centre its capacity will grow markedly, shore services will expand and the number of ferry boats will increase to 11.

Round the Soviet Union

● **FLATS IN A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA** ROUND A BUSY INTERSECTION IN MOSCOW. AS QUIET AS A COUNTRY RETREAT — because they are specially insulated for traffic noise, similar apartment planning and building of noise-proof homes are in use in future in other neighbourhoods.

● **THE 1200 CENTREANS IN AZERBAIJAN** HAVE HAD THEIR REGULAR MEDICAL CHECK-UPS AT THE REPUBLIC'S OUTPOST LOGICAL CENTRE. YOUNG HEALTH EXCELLENCE. The specialists noted that most of them don't need glasses and reading, have good hearts and are able to do heavy amounts of physical work.

● **AN INSTRUMENT TO GIVE AN AUGMENTED SENSE OF THE CONCEPT OF A SINGLE CELL** HAS BEEN DESIGNED BY THE SIBIRIAN BRANCH OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. It has the trade name AMICROSCOPE. It is a combination of a chronograph and a violator spectroscopy to separate and identify the smallest traces of biologically active compounds.

● **THE FIRST OF EIGHT POWER BLOCKS** IS BEING ASSEMBLED AT THE AUGUST COAL-FIRED POWER STATION NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR TASHKENT IN UZBEKISTAN. The 300 MW block is to be commissioned this year.

● **MOSCOW'S TENTH WAY TERMINAL** IS TO BE BUILT IN THE CITY'S SOUTHWEST. The complex will include a hotel and a trade centre with their own convenient bus routes.

● **FIVE DRAWINGS BY FRENCH ARTIST RICHARD ZHERANYAN** HAVE BEEN DONATED TO THE COLLECTION OF THE YEREVAN MUSEUM OF MODERN ART. Since the modern art first visited the land of this ancient city more than 20 years ago, he has produced a series of paintings depicting Armenian towns.

HOME NEWS

'Young people, Red Cross and Peace'

This is the title of an international seminar currently being held in Moscow. It is sponsored by the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR in cooperation with the youth service of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

No organization today can count on mass recognition and success if it does not attract the younger generation. This was told by Yuri Galitsky, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance. At our seminar, young activists from 17 European countries are discussing together with Soviet young people problems relating to the protection of health and human life; they are sharing their experience and summing up the results of implementing the Red Cross programme of action.

34 million out of the 119 million members of the Soviet Red Cross are young people under 18.

The development of ties between its young activists and their counterparts in other countries. This cooperation has deep roots. As far back as the late 1920s, Soviet children and their friends from abroad stayed at the Artek Young Pioneer summer camp which was built from money collected by the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR.

The granting of scholarship to students from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America who want to study medicine in the Soviet Union helps to promote friendship between young people from all over the world. Among the students at Soviet medical educational establishments are Soviet Red Cross grant-holders from Algeria, Angola, the Congo, Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Tanzania and other countries.

Now Red Cross activists are preparing for a second conference "Red Cross and Peace" to be held in the autumn.

Science and technology

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS JOIN FORCES

We consider it an honour to cooperate with the P. N. Lebedev Physical Institute whose achievements in solid-state physics, quantum electronics and in other important directions of modern science are known all over the world.

This appraisal has been given to the Soviet school of physics by Dr. A. Haulf, the president of the West German Leybold-Heraeus. He came to Moscow with a group of leading experts for a scientific-technical seminar on solid-state physics held at the Physical Institute.

The seminar was very useful, says Dr. Haulf. This has been contributed to by the informative papers of the Soviet physicists who outlined the priority tasks concerning the surface of semiconductors, metals and thin films. On our part, we spoke about the new equipment that

we can offer for the research. The successful seminar laid the foundation for putting together scientific and engineering forces. We hope that the cooperation with the first-rate Soviet research institute will enrich our firm with ideas which we will embody in devices for fine physical analysis of solid-state surfaces and structures. Such joint work can help in improving the technological level of electronics and will serve scientific and technological progress in both countries.

OCEANS UNDER SCRUTINY

A data bank containing information on the Indian and the Pacific oceans was established at the Institute of Automation and Control Processes, the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The data bank's magnetic disk memory contains everything known about these oceans since 1875.

The data bank will continue to collect information on temperature, the salinity, and chemical composition of oceanic water which will be sent there by Soviet and foreign research ships working for international projects.

At the moment, the flagship of the Far Eastern research fleet, the "Akademik Korolev", is testing a multi-system capable of transmitting data obtained from various sources and recorded on magnetic disks. A second phase of the data bank is to be completed next year to gather neurological and neurophysiological information.

MICROSCOPE THAT NEEDS NO LENSES

A new microscope manufactured at a Leningrad factory operated by the Bureau of Scientific Apparatus has a 100,000x magnification.

The apparatus uses a line beam of accelerated electrons causing secondary X-ray radiation when examining an object which is then used to produce an image on the screen. The energy of electrons is enough to visualize the structure of any material several millimetres deep, thus making redundant the need for thin slices of a material. The new microscope can be used in industry in quality control.

A TINY DIRIGIBLE

An earth-controlled small dirigible is successfully undergoing tests near the Uzbek town of Angren.

Its covering is of a comparatively small size and is characterized by high electric conductivity and small gas penetrability. The apparatus goes up into the air thanks to two lateral combustion engines which are placed on the air-moving wings under the covering. Obeying radio commands, the dirigible controls the altitude, the flight and descent of the machine.

The tiny dirigible, which is nine metres long and three metres in diameter, may perform several practical tasks. By moving three to five kilometres away from the control panel and a height of over a hundred metres, the craft will be able to help farmers spray the plants and fight the pests. It can also take cine and photo pictures and set up radio and television communication.

After the end of the trials and design adjustments a test batch will be manufactured.



FURTHER MECHANIZATION OF COAL MINING

A powerful mechanized complex has been put into operation at the Kozlenko pit in the Kuznetsk coal field, Kazakhstan. The combine, made in Poland, can handle seams up to four metres thick, and will mine one million tonnes of coal per

year. Pits in the Kuznetsk coal fields, in Siberia, will also be equipped with these machines.

DRAINING A DESERT?

This is indeed what had to be done in Kara-Kalpakia, a Soviet Autonomous Republic in Central Asia. Tens of thousands of hectares of sandy land here

along the banks of the Amudarya River are being reclaimed. The yellow dunes turned out to be a thin covering below which lay fertile but marshy land. In order to reclaim the lands a 25 km long collector had to be built to pour the underground water into Lake Akchekul. Dozens of wells have been drilled to expedite the drainage.

Cotton is to be sown over 2,000 drained hectares.

Laser treatment of cutters extends the latter's service life two- to threefold. Laser heat treatment enhances the service life of various machine and assemblies. A laser beam is very helpful in welding or it consumes far less electricity than electric welding.

Finally, the laser can weld materials which cannot be joined in any other way. One cannot overestimate the importance of laser cutting, it is applicable to any material and does not require further finishing of the edges. This very short list gives a good idea of the advantages to be accrued from the large-scale use of the laser in industry.

NATURE AND ARCHITECTS

The architect's ability to harmonize his designs with the natural environment and to use the landscape for his creative purposes has always been considered a high skill and a sign of professional excellence. Recent experience shows that Soviet architects have acquired considerable successes in this field, writes SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Sonovoy Bor near Leningrad, Lendal in Vilnius and Sirogino in Moscow, Sochi — all those are examples of a happy marriage between nature and architecture. Donostia, the former ducal and dirty mining town of Yuzovka, has today been transformed into a garden-city.

Landscape architecture is humanitarianism. Without greenery, parks and boulevards, fountains and ornamental ponds, many cities would lose their individuality and attraction. But, writes the paper, there are still unresolved problems in this important branch of architecture. Vilnius, for example, is the only city in the USSR having its own chief landscape architect, but they are needed everywhere. Landscape designs are seldom

submitted for the architectural contests held by the USSR Architects Union. In view of the scale of modern construction, landscape architecture is essential for it determines the image and climate of our cities, filling man's life with happiness from his association with nature.

BREEDING GROUND FOR KAMCHATKA BEAVER

Moves are afoot to turn Medny Island, forming part of the Kommandorskiy Island group, into the country's first breeding ground for the Kamchatka beaver, a valuable fur animal that lives only in the coastal waters of the Northern Pacific and has not been entered into the Red Data Book, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA DUSTRIYA.

Remoteness from human habitation will protect these sensitive and cautious animals from all kinds of threats. The world's first attempts to keep these moose-like mammals in captivity were made in this country in 1928. A male in captivity was born in the water and was changed by pumps and the animals were fed with their favourite mollusks, fish and sea urchins. Three years ago biologists found in Lake Gendovskoye a large amount of common mussel and mollusks, accounting for 80 per cent of the Kamchatka beaver's diet, as well as crabs, plovers and navigators. Operations are already underway to enrich the food stock in the bay that is linked to the lake by a narrow strait. Here bay that is linked to the lake by a narrow strait. Here special fences will be put up in the lake dividing it into two parts: one will be an aquarium, and the other will be used to grow the common mussel. The final aim of the Medny Island experiment is in breeding a special population of Kamchatka beavers to serve as a model group for subsequent breeding of this rare animal.

Places to visit

KLODT'S HORSES IN LENINGRAD

Athletes tug at the reins of rearing horses. These bronze groups of figures placed on stumps pedestals decorate the Anichkov Bridge in Leningrad which was opened in 1841. They are by Pyotr Klodt, the Russian sculptor.

Later, Klodt made several copies of these sculptures to decorate various buildings in Russia. One of the copies can still be seen today in Kiamfok Park, in Moscow. Others went to Berlin, where they were placed in front of the Royal Palace. In 1940, two bronze groups from the Anichkov Bridge were sent to Naples as a gift, and the sculptor sent replacements which were installed on the Bridge in 1950.

Together with Karl Bryullov's painting, "The Last Day of Pompeii", Klodt's Horses were the last works of Russian art to become famous abroad.

Klodt was elected member of three foreign academies—Berlin, Paris and Rome.



Outlook for research centre at Dubna

The Committee of plenipotentiary representatives of the government of the eleven socialist sponsor-countries of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna has considered a draft five-year (1986-90) development plan for the Institute. The plan envisages, among other things, the construction of a unique gas installation for the acceleration of heavy ions. This will make it possible to accelerate the nuclei of virtually all elements from the Mendeleev Table. The Joint Institute is now equipped with large accelerators

and reactors providing physicists from socialist countries with all necessary conditions for advanced research. Dubna has everything necessary to experiment with the synthesis of new chemical elements using cyclotrons for heavy ions. All these installations will be used in the next five-year plan. Fundamental studies and their applications in medicine, biology, geology, ecology, meteorology, as well as in the national economies of member-countries, are also a priority at the Institute.

TO CENTRAL ASIA VIA AEROFLOT

A new passenger air route now links Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, to the ancient city of Shakhristan, which is being converted into a major centre for international tourism. Aeroflot flies in tourists to this city famous for its unique monuments of medieval Oriental architecture. The journey by air from Tashkent takes less than an hour, and is more comfortable than by car. For those

who love mountain landscapes, however, the overland route has a lot to offer. Aeroflot is expanding air routes from Tashkent and other cities of the USSR to the tourist centres of Central Asia — Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khiva. The fleet of planes servicing them is constantly increasing to cope with the growing flux of tourists from all over the world.

Bath for a bomb

Construction workers digging a trench for city communications in Novorossiysk, on the Black Sea, found a German bomb weighing 225 kg, yet another reminder of the fierce fighting that took place in the region more than forty years ago.

As military engineers were unable to defuse the bomb because of rust, it became necessary to take it outside the city limits to explode it there. To make the whole operation safe it was decided to cool the casing in order to freeze all movable parts of the fuse so that they would not be triggered off during handling and transportation. A team headed by Senior Lieutenant A. Veroyev made a special bath for the bomb out of carbonic acid while a frame, equipped with special air gloves from the town and exploded in a mine.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE: RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

Gennady ZHURAVLYOV, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR

144 trading partner-nations and 127.5 thousand million rubles of foreign trade turnover—such are the results of this country's economic commercial relations in the past year, which are characterized by expanding exports and imports. In addition, we have had an active trade balance since the beginning of the current five-year plan period in 1981.

Our trade with the socialist countries has reached a considerable volume, accounting in 1983 for 66 per cent of our annual foreign trade turnover.

The USSR does business with 102 developing countries. Most of it is of a long-term nature. In 1983, there was a 4.9 per cent growth in trade turnover, and a 47 per cent growth for the 1981-83 period taken as a whole. Occupying first place in this group of countries is India whose trade accounted for 2.3 thousand million rubles, with a 25 per cent increase on the figure being envisaged for 1984. Trade with India is characterized by diversification of Indian exports in favour of a greater share for its industrial goods in the export market.

Our cooperation with developed capitalist countries is complicated by various obstacles and growing protectionism.

For example, the USSR is constantly accused of dumping. In actual fact such accusations amount to an attempt to bring to a halt the supply of competitive Soviet goods on the Western market.

Politicizing of trade is harmful. The US administration, for example, has to take the blame for the fact that our 1983 bilateral trade has reached a record low of 1.9 thousand million rubles, as a result of numerous "sanctions", limitations and "economic wars" introduced against and aimed at the USSR. Following in the wake of US policy, Japan's trade turnover with the USSR suffered a decrease for the first time since 1981 (of 18 per cent).

When placed against this background, business relations with Western Europe look quite favourable, the trade turnover here having grown by 8.4 per cent. In addition to bilateral goods exchange new promising types of cooperation are developing, including cooperation in production, exchange of licenses, etc. West Germany, Finland, Italy, and France are among the largest of our Western partners. Our relations with these countries are of a long-term nature. Besides bringing purely economic advantage, trade with the USSR also yields positive benefits—for instance, it helps to solve the problem of unemployment which still persists in the West. According to some Western estimates, Soviet contracts provided last year for additional jobs in Western countries as follows: 120 thousand in Germany; between 100 and 200 thousand in France; 160 thousand in Finland and 100 thousand in Austria.

True, there remains some unresolved problems, for instance, a disproportion in favour of the USSR in its trade with some capitalist countries. This problem is being tackled through joint efforts, not via curbs on Soviet exports but by way of increasing mutual trade on a better balanced basis. For example, in 1983 our goods turnover with France grew by 10.6 per cent, with a 9 per cent growth in Soviet exports and 36 per cent growth in imports from France.

